

JPRS-TAC-85-053

19 November 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

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WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS REAGAN SPEECH IN BOISE ON SDI

LD161523 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Washington 16 October TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed the intention to carry on the implementation of [words indistinct] directed at militarising outer space. Speaking in the city of Boise (Idaho), he said that the USA is implementing a large-scale research programme in order to create a "security space shield." He proclaimed that his "initiative," which is known to be directed at the deployment of space strike weapons, is moral and in the fundamental interests of the USA and its allies and even... the cause of peace.

In an attempt at justifying that programme, the President again resorted to allegations about some "growth of Soviet menace" and a certain "erosion of the military might" of the USA. In so doing, he stressed: "Progress in this arena will not come from weakness or vacillation. If the USA negotiates with anyone, it must be from a position of strength."

Commenting on this as well as the presidential statement made later in Milwaukee (Wisconsin), the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES said these statements by the U.S. President were one of his most pointed statements so far in defending his "Star Wars" programme. They have been made to solicit support for that programme in the country and simultaneously signal that the U.S. ABM space programme is not negotiable.

In his turn, Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief stressed at a press conference, which was broadcast on the USIA "worldnet" television system, that the President is resolved to carry on research under the Star Wars programme.

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CSO: 5200/1093

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: U.S. TO CONTINUE 'STAR WARS' PLAN DESPITE PROTESTS

LD171712 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Washington 17 October TASS--In violation of the existing agreements the U.S. administration has reaffirmed once again its intention to speedily go on with the "Star Wars" programme. The White House representative Larry Speakes overtly said at a press conference that the President had considered the recommendations and the question of reassessment of the (?ABM) treaty and taken the decision that the United States should remain within the framework of the treaty, in its present-day interpretation. As he has repeatedly [word indistinct], this signifies a possibility of holding research and tests. In other (?words) this is a premeditated violation of the basic provisions of the timeless Soviet-American treaty.

In his statement which has been distributed in Washington, Senator John Chafee calls upon the U.S. President to give at the coming Geneva summit meeting the consent not to test and not to deploy newest types of armaments within the framework of the Strategic Defence Initiative. The legislator said he also believed that the President should agree to end the tests and renounce deployment of anti-satellite weapons as the first step towards concluding a verifiable agreement in that field.

The U.S. administration is now stepping up concrete work with a view of militarisation of the near-earth space. As was reported by the AP News Agency, representatives of the U.S. Air Force have declared that the launch pad for reusable shuttle spaceships is ready for exploitation at the Vandenberg Air Base, California. The launch pad is known to be used only in [words indistinct].

These efforts nevertheless encounter growing opposition amid representatives of U.S. scientific circles. In September this [words indistinct] educational establishments of the country signed a declaration firmly declaring against participation in the Star Wars programme and militarisation of scientific-research activities of institutes and universities of the [words indistinct] Star Wars programme might lead to armed confrontation in outer space which will inevitably grow into a devastating nuclear war on earth. Such a warning was made to official Washington by prominent atomic scientists Ert [as received] Garwin. Instead of furthering these plans, the United States should conclude without delay with the USSR an agreement on prohibition of space

armaments and also of tests and deployment of anti-satellite weapons, he writes in THE JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Washington administration's plans aimed at spreading the arms race to outer space have been firmly denounced by William W. Winpisinger, chairman of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers of the United States. The U.S. President, he said in Detroit, is stubbornly carrying out the Star Wars programme, to the extreme danger of which the majority of the U.S. scientists point out. The time has come for all of us to get down to firm actions against the arms race which is being whipped up by the White House, against militarisation of outer space, he stressed.

No progress in (?reduction) of strategic arsenals is possible until Washington agrees to introduction of limitations on its Star Wars programme, writes the competent journal "SCIENCE." In this connection it highly appreciates the Soviet Union's new proposals in that field.

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CSO: 5200/1093

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW HITS N. ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SUPPORT FOR SDI

'Subjected to Systematic Pressure'

LD171758 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The North Atlantic assembly has closed in San Francisco. Viktor Olin has been following the annual meeting of MPS from NATO countries and this is what he writes:

The main issue discussed was the American Star Wars program, which is aimed to militarize outer space. For four days the participants in the meeting were subjected to systematic pressure from representatives of the Washington administration, both inside and outside the conference hall. On the final day they voted for a resolution in support of the Pentagon's plans regarding space, with the only reservation that the United States should honor the timeless treaty with the Soviet Union limiting anti-missile defense systems, signed in 1972, also known as the ABM treaty. By so doing, the United States' NATO partners voiced concern over Washington's maneuvering designed to give the United States a free hand in militarizing outer space.

That this has been Washington's line of action is seen in the way the Americans interpreted the ABM treaty at the North Atlantic assembly. They insisted that they had no intention of violating the treaty but that the treaty itself should be approached more broadly. What the United States is trying to do is to convince the public that its research into and testing of strike space systems agrees with the ABM treaty, though Article 5 of the document unequivocally bans such activity.

On the whole, the results of the assembly have again drawn attention to the question of the consequences Washington's allies will encounter if the arms race is taken to outer space. Politically, Washington's interpretation of the ABM treaty actually amounts to renouncing it. Inroads are being made into a treaty that not only bans weapons from outer space--the only field not militarized so far--but also creates opportunities to reach agreement on limiting and reducing strategic arsenals as a whole. Abandoning the ABM treaty will deliver a crushing blow on negotiations as a political means to resolve differences and remove the threat of war. As a result, international tension and the risk of a nuclear conflict would increase sharply.

Militarily, the American administration's promises to protect its allies with a space shield are ridiculous. The launching of weapons into outer space would entail countermeasures, including in the field of offensive armaments which, for its part, would also increase the war threat.

In the context of the American administration's refusal to abandon the Star Wars program and its continued attempts to make its allies take a share in it, the gloomy prospects would seem inevitable if there wasn't a sound alternative. The public and politicians in various countries, including NATO members, have been pointing to this alternative. They have called to use the Soviet peace initiatives as an instrument to stop the dangerous slide toward the nuclear abyss.

General Abrahamson Speech

LD151626 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The head of the Star Wars program, General James Abrahamson, addressing the annual North Atlantic assembly session in San Francisco said the space strike weapons project is gaining momentum.

He said the third stage of the program would begin next year. Toward the mid 90's the United States would be able to start deploying the weapons in outer space. It is easy to imagine what the world would face unless Washington were stopped. This would undermine the prospects of using space for peaceful purposes and would inevitably destabilize the international situation. The militarization of space would above all result in the arms race being intensified in every way, and especially in the case of offensive weapons.

At one time military labs throughout the world suspended work on nuclear maneuver and reentry vehicles, or MARVS, for short, capable of passing through an anti-ballistic missile defense. This was owing to the Soviet-American treaty limiting ABM defense systems. The treaty banned the deployment of comprehensive ABM systems, rendering MARV warheads unnecessary. But if Washington violated this treaty to develop an ABM (?Shield) for the whole of the United States, even if such a shield were not very reliable there would be new intensive efforts to develop MARV warheads and other offensive systems. In case the United States violates the 1972 ABM treaty and creates a large scale ABM defense system, it would lose what remains of its credibility as a negotiating partner and consequently it will sow international mistrust.

Moscow has warned more than once that this would ruin any talks on nuclear arms reduction, making them impossible. The Soviet Union calls for preventing the spread of the arms race in outer space and resulting dangers before it is too late. To this end it invited the United States to adopt a mutual ban on space attack weapons and to effect drastic 50 percent reductions in their nuclear arsenal.

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CSO: 5200/1097

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: VIENNA SPACE ARMS SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES'

PM230920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preventing the Militarization of Outer Space"]

[Text] Vienna, 21 October--An international symposium on the theme "Outer Space: Militarization or peaceful exploration?" has completed its work here. Scientists and experts from European countries, the United States and Japan took part in the work of the symposium held by the International Peace Institute. The Soviet delegation was headed by the Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute.

For two days the symposium participants discussed the dangerous consequences of the spread of the arms race to outer space and ways of preventing it. Special attention was paid to examining and scientifically refuting the arguments of the supporters of the U.S. Administration's "Star Wars" plans and to identifying opportunities for broadening international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of near-earth space.

The idea that mankind is experiencing a crucial moment in its history ran through the speeches of the symposium participants.

Administration spokesmen stubbornly avoid answering questions of that kind.

Furthermore, they have now begun in earnest to publicly "amend" the 1972 ABM Treaty, which is a serious obstacle to the implementation of the U.S. "Star Wars" plan. In so doing, administration spokesmen at different levels are excelling in their attempts to cast doubt on and even discredit the Soviet Union's proposals on nuclear and space arms. The inability to do that without contradicting common sense means that the statesmen are forced to evade the issue, resort to ruses, and distort the true state of affairs.

In this connection, the speech by R. McFarlane, the President's national security assistant, on the NBC TV program "Meet the Press," is noteworthy. McFarlane tried to present the new Soviet proposals as "inequitable" for the United States and not providing a basis for future agreements. He turned matters around to make it seem that behind these proposals there is a USSR desire to "force the United States to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, while at the same time continuing its own analogous program," and to "split the Atlantic allies." McFarlane even went so far as to assert

the implementation of the Soviet proposals will not strengthen U.S. security but, on the contrary, will weaken it.

Even T. Warner, a specialist in strategic systems at the Pentagon's think-tank, the Rand Corporation, drew attention to the utter groundlessness of such "arguments." He stated the implementation of the Soviet proposal would lead to a "strikingly radical reduction in both sides' strategic arsenals," which would result in a "considerable strengthening of strategic stability."

The U.S. allies are noting and condemning the clear unconstructiveness of the official U.S. reaction to the major Soviet proposals. "Washington's reaction," Canada's TORONTO STAR writes, "is disappointing. To all appearances, Reagan's advisers are still arguing about whether the President should allow his delegation in Geneva to try to conclude an agreement or whether its hands will remain tied by 'Star Wars' and the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces to the tune of \$1 trillion."

In the opinion of many observers, the U.S. Administration, faced with the Soviet peace offensive, will ultimately have to make adjustments to its unconstructive policy unless it wants a further deepening of the differences with Western Europe. "Quite a few Europeans are insisting," THE WASHINGTON POST reports, "that it would be a mistake to dismiss the Soviet proposals as old ideas in a new wrapping which are not worth studying. They are afraid that unless an interesting counterproposal is put forward this will give rise to the charge that the United States does not treat arms control seriously." It is not surprising, therefore, that within NATO circles discontent is already growing at Washington's "tactical errors" and propaganda blunders.

As for the peace-loving forces of our planet, they are unanimous in demanding that the West--and primarily the United States--make its contribution in response to the Soviet Union's program for improving the explosive international situation in the interests of the triumph of the cause of world peace.

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CSO: 5200/1093

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE DISCUSSED AT ASTRONAUTICS CONGRESS

PM141403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Normalization of Space"]

[Text] Stockholm, 10 October--The participants in the 36th International Astronautics Federation Congress being held here are paying great attention to questions of the use of space for peaceful purposes. A number of speeches criticized the U.S. "Star Wars" program, whose implementation will lead to the extension of the arms race to space.

Problems of preventing the militarization of space occupy a central place in the work of the colloquium, which is being held within the framework of the congress of the International Institute of Space Law. Most of the speakers advocated that urgent measures be adopted to ensure that effective international agreements are adopted in this sphere as soon as possible. Many participants in the colloquium pointed out that international organizations, above all the United Nations and its committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, should play an important role in the international efforts aimed at keeping space free from all kinds of armaments. They stressed that the U.S. "Star Wars" program is contrary to the norms of international law and existing international treaties and agreements limiting the militarization of space.

The report from V.M. Kovtunenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the results of the first stage of the major international space project "Venus--Halley's Comet" attracted much attention from the congress participants. It was noted in particular that the project is a vivid example of broad international cooperation in the exploration of the universe in the interests of peace.

Now, when the U.S. administration is preparing for "Star Wars" and striving to transform space into a location of military confrontation, Academician Kiril Serafimov, a well known Bulgarian scientist, told your TASS correspondent, it is very important that scientists and specialists from many countries show the will and desire to cooperate in carrying out this important scientific project. In contrast to the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, it indicates the way in which space can and must be turned into an arena of truly peaceful cooperation.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

COLLABORATION ON SPACE DEFENSE--Bonn--According to information in the possession of the Federal government, the GDR is collaborating in Soviet plans for the development of a missile defense system in space. The government has confirmed this to CDU Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer, who a while ago was accused by East Berlin of lies and slander for making this claim. In reply to questions by Todenhoefer, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Defense Ministry Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach (CDU) said that at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Defense Minister has urged all member-states to participate in the planning, research, and development of a counterprogram to the American SDI research project. The GDR had been brought in several years ago into the development of an antisatellite weapons system. According to available information, progress had been made in laser technology. The GDR had, among other things, special experience in the fields of picture signal transmission, precision mechanics, optical target systems, digital picture processing and control techniques. Commenting on the government information, Todenhoefer said that this meant that the GDR's credibility in the international disarmament discussion had sunk to "way below zero." [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 25 Oct 85 LD]

REAGAN TO CONTINUE SDI--In an interview with the BBC, President Reagan confirmed that he did not intend to abandon the "Star Wars" plans. He said that Strategic Defense Initiative is the major American program of the century. He alleged that research within the framework of the "Star Wars" did not contravene the treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems. However, article five of the accord unequivocally bans the creation, testing or deployment of space or mobile land-based ABM systems of components. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85 LD]

REAGAN'S 'SIMPLISTIC' ATTITUDE CITED--Washington, 28 October TASS--In recent weeks the President of the United States has dismayed even supporters by an insistence on the most simplistic variants of the most complicated issues of his presidency, THE WASHINGTON POST writes today. Reagan's anti-missile defence, which in the President's words, would enable the USSR and the USA to 'escape the prison of mutual terror', exists only in his imagination. Not even the most enthusiastic supporters believe that a space shield that would reliably protect civilians from nuclear destruction is technologically probable within the century. Reagan's simplistic approach to one of the most complex issues of our time, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasises, enables him to make the

mental leap from fantasy to reality. He talks not as if strategic defence were a sensible goal, which it well may be, but a scientific reality, the author of the article writes. "Star Wars" is not Reagan's only fantasy, the newspaper maintains. Its earthbound counterpart is the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction bill, which has been endorsed by the President and demonstrates that he does not have a monopoly on simplistic answers to difficult problems. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 28 Oct 85 LD]

USSR-PRC SCHOLARS ON SDI--Beijing, 25 October, KYODO--A party of Soviet scholars of international relations left here for home after ending a two-week visit to China. Georgy A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, led the party. While in China, they talked with their Chinese counterparts on Sino-Soviet relations, and agreed to exchange more scholars concerned with international relations between the two countries, Chinese official news agency XINHUA said. Diplomatic sources here said that both sides also discussed the proposed U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) plan and the summit talks scheduled next month between the United States and the Soviet Union. Arbatov and his colleagues also visited Shenzhen, a special economic zone in China. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 25 Oct 85 OW]

TASS CITES U.S. SCIENTISTS--Washington, 18 October TASS--An overwhelming majority of U.S. scientists and representatives of the U.S. academic community vigorously oppose Reagan's "Star Wars Programme." This is seen from the results of the nation-wide campaign, which was launched last spring, to collect signatures in the country's leading educational institutions to a petition opposing the dangerous plans to set up a large-scale anti-missile system with elements of space basing. John Kogat, professor of physics at Illinois University and a sponsor of the campaign, told a press conference here that research workers of physics departments of nine U.S. leading universities have by now put their signatures to the petition. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]

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CSO: 5200/1096

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

USSR: NEED FOR DIRECT TALKS WITH UK, FRANCE EXPLAINED

PM301319 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Lev Semeyko article under the rubrics "Before the Geneva Meeting" and "Arguments and Facts": "Where Is the European 'Train' Going?--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] It is only a few weeks until the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. At the center of the forthcoming dialogue is a vital question of today -- limiting the arms race on earth and preventing it from being transferred to space. What baggage are the USSR and the United States taking to the talks? This is the subject of our new rubric, "Before the Geneva Meeting."

The visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia were a major stimulus to the scaling of new heights in international cooperation; above all, cooperation in ensuring more lasting international security -- since individual national efforts, not coordinated as is necessary, cannot resolve this task which is of enormous importance and complexity.

In the course of the talks in Paris and at the Sofia conference, agreement of attention was devoted to problems of European security. That is no accident. The "oversaturation" of the continent with weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- requires not only halting the "infernal train" of the arms race, but also, its rapid and nonstop reversal.

The Soviet Union has proposed a constructive and innovative package of measures designed to stop the pernicious process of "arms upgrading" and "rearming," as well as forced countermeasures in the buildup of military might. The Soviet proposals pursue the goal of not only preventing the arms race from being carried over into infinite space, but also radically reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. The scale of measures to strengthen European security is indisputable. They accord with the objective conditions of the present military-political situation.

The European aspect of the program proposed by the Soviet Union for improving the international situation includes, first and foremost, measures to lessen the acuteness of nuclear confrontation on the continent. Former attempts to achieve this have had no success: The reluctance of the United States and its allies to renounce the siting of nuclear "Euromissiles" had its effect here. Their refusal to stop deploying more and more new Pershings and Tomahawks played a negative role. The complexities of the

objectively necessary linkage of the "triangle" of arms problems -- space, strategic, and medium-range arms -- played a part. They held back an agreement on medium-range systems. That is why flexibility was extremely necessary in approaching the resolution of problems of lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, problems which began to appear to be virtually at an impasse. The West did not display such flexibility. The Soviet Union once again took the initiative.

In order to facilitate an accord on the speediest mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, the USSR now deems it possible to conclude a corresponding agreement separately, without direct links with the problem of space and strategic arms. It is clear that this "uncoupling" could provide a new avenue in the quest for mutually acceptable methods of reducing medium-range potentials.

True, the following fact must be taken into account in this connection: U.S. strategic means and medium-range means are capable of reaching Soviet territory. But Soviet medium-range nuclear means cannot reach U.S. territory. The U.S. side's claims that the Soviet plane which is known in the West as the Backfire is strategic, were refuted recently by U.S. intelligence organs. They had to admit the justice of the Soviet position: The Backfire is a medium-range plane which cannot reach U.S. territory. The same applies to Soviet medium-range missiles. The USSR is prepared to elaborate a separate regional accord on medium-range means, and to go as far in this connection as the United States and its nuclear allies are prepared to go.

Our country has once again demonstrated that it is opposed to the buildup of medium-range nuclear potential. The USSR proposed to ultimately leave as many of its missiles in the European zone as Britain and France have (calculating on the basis of warheads), and not a single missile more. The West should by no means discount the fact that in April the USSR announced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halted the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Since then it has also reduced the number of operationally ready SS-20 missiles in the European zone of the country. That is an extensive zone. In the military-political sense, it includes not only the European part of the USSR, but also part of the territory beyond the Urals -- to the 80th meridian, which, if you look at the map, is in the region of Novosibirsk.

At present, there are 243 Soviet SS-20 missiles in operational readiness in the European zone; this does not exceed the June 1984 level, when we began to site additional missiles in response to the siting of U.S. weapons in Europe. The additional Soviet missiles which were deployed have now been taken out of operational readiness; the stationary installations for their siting will be dismantled.

Nor should the West discount the fact that the USSR has already completely removed from its armory the old, but very powerful SS-5 missiles and also, the fact that our country is continuing to remove SS-4 missiles. This self-imposed limitation has led to a situation where the number of medium-range missile delivery vehicles in the European zone of the Soviet Union is now considerably lower than 10 or even 15 years ago. Here we were also guided by the broad interests of European security, since any unilateral steps to limit and reduce one's own armaments are a contribution to strengthening confidence and therefore, international security. That is why Europe now has the right to expect a responsive move from the United States.

The USSR has moved onto a new plane the question of the Anglo-French nuclear missile systems, which must be taken into account in the all-European correlation of nuclear forces. Formerly, we pointed to the need to take these systems into account directly

at the Soviet-U.S. talks. Here the USSR was demanding the consideration, rather than any reductions, of British and French nuclear forces, but the dialogue was purely Soviet-U.S.

But, now our country is proposing a direct exchange of opinions with France and Britain. The expediency of this is obvious: As a result of the USSR's recent peace-loving acts in Europe and beyond -- acts of a radical nature -- a new military-political situation has emerged. It opens up new opportunities for accelerating both Soviet-U.S. and Soviet-West European quests for mutually acceptable paths to nuclear disarmament.

This raises the question of finding a sliding equivalent [podvizhnyy ekvivalent] in the correlation of Soviet and Anglo-French medium-range nuclear systems. Largely because of its novelty, this approach to the problem seems very tricky to Paris and London. Neither France nor Britain has yet consented to talks, but it is thought that with time the exchange of opinions could turn into real talks.

Here, not the least important part could be played by the USSR's statement that it respects the sovereign right of Britain and France to independently decide the future of their nuclear forces. The Soviet Union also respects their demand concerning the need for a radical reduction of the USSR and U.S. nuclear potentials. A direct discussion [razgovor] between Moscow and Paris and Moscow and London on nuclear problems would be in the interests of all European states.

"Basically," LIBERATION writes, "The Soviet leader stated Moscow regards Western Europe as a kind of 'privileged' partner, but in exchange requires the West European countries to take a responsible position and display independence." This responsible position on the part of Britain and France would by no means indicate any kind of split in NATO.

"The CPSU attaches great significance to the further development of peaceful good-neighbornliness and cooperation among the states of Europe," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says. Here the Soviet Union, together with all the fraternal countries of the socialist community, stresses that security in Europe cannot be strengthened to an insignificant extent, still less on a temporary basis. Security must be raised to a qualitatively higher level. What is needed is a system of large-scale measures -- in disarmament, in confidence-building, and in political cooperation, which is quite possible despite the existing ideological differences. This kind of system of measures is what the Soviet Union proposes. The measures include not only a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation. There is also the readiness to take part in the elaboration of an international agreement on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons; the exchange of annual plans for military activity; the idea of creating a nuclear-free corridor between the Warsaw Pact and NATO; and other positive steps. A fundamentally new situation is being created in terms of opportunities for ensuring European security. But it is not enough to merely take note of that. The opportunities must be taken. It is up to the West. Now it must travel its part of the road.

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CSO: 5200/1092

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

MOSCOW ASSAILS FRG'S REJECTION OF CHEMICAL-FREE ZONE

'Hardly Comes as a Surprise'

DW040730 Moscow International Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] According to a report by FRG radio, Bonn has rejected the joint proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. Vladimir Ostrogorykiy comments:

The announcement from Bonn can hardly come as a surprise. The FRG press has been saying for a long time that the country's leading circles have no intention of taking or approving initiatives to stop the chemical weapons race. A few days ago, for instance, the Hamburg political weekly DIE ZEIT, which enjoys the reputation of a newspaper that is well informed about events in Bonn, reported on it. The paper indicated that leading FRG politicians are inclined to approve plans providing forearming American troops with binary ammunition developed in the United States. In this connection the weekly notes concern in the FRG capital about the USSR's alleged intention to use chemical weapons on the European continent in case of war, as well as about the Soviet Union's unwillingness to allow effective international inspection of adherence to the ban on chemical weapons.

Such allegations are, of course, fully unfounded. As far back as in 1922, at the first international conference in Genoa, Soviet Russia supported a ban on the production of chemical weapons and destruction of any stockpiles. Since then there has been no single international meeting on this issue at which the Soviet Union did not insist on its most effective and radical solution. It is that position to which the USSR still adheres at the negotiations taking place in Geneva in the framework of the United Nations.

At the same time the Soviet Union supports all steps that--although they do not free mankind completely from the threat of a silent death--lead to that goal, such as the idea of declaring Central Europe a zone free of chemical weapons, the idea that was proposed in a joint statement by the governments of the GDR and the CSSR, as well as at a meeting of representatives of the GDR's

SED and the FRG's SPD. The Soviet Union is ready to guarantee respect for the status of such a zone if, of course, an analogous commitment is undertaken by the United States.

What is amazing is that the comprehensive article by the weekly and many other reports in the Bourgeois FRG press mention the unequivocal Soviet attitude only in passing and in a way clearly aimed at discrediting that attitude as a propaganda trick. Come on, ladies and gentlemen. If anybody doubts that the USSR's intentions are serious, he should take it at its word. Please, confront our proposal to ban chemical weapons, eliminate their production, and destroy their stocks, and draw your conclusions only then.

Part of Bonn's justification for its stand is the allegation that the USSR is against strict inspections of compliance with the international agreement to ban chemical weapons. That allegation is at odds with reality. The Soviet Union has expressed time and again, especially recently, its readiness to safeguard national and international controls in this field, as well as in other fields of disarmament. The genuine problem of inspection is not that the Soviet Union opposes control; the problem is plans to produce new weapons, the so-called binary weapons--plans that are already being implemented in the United States. The weapons are characterized by chemical components that are largely utilized for peaceful economic purposes. And control naturally may become a difficult task because component parts of binary weapons could be camouflaged as ordinary chemical industry products.

DIE ZEIT admits that NATO's chemical weapons, wherever they may be, are intended to be used in Central Europe. For this reason the chemical weapons race, which could be strongly intensified by U.S. plans, constitutes a deadly peril, above all for the peoples in the Central European region. All the greater is the amazement triggered by Bonn's attitude, which, according to a report broadcast by FRG radio on 3 October, has rejected the GDR/CSSR initiative.

TASS Report

LD041743 Moscos TASS in English 1609 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn 4 October TASS--The parties of the ruling coalition have turned down by a majority vote the draft resolution of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] urging the West German government to withdraw chemical combat agents from the FRG's territory and to immediately consider the proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia on creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe. Thus, official Bonn provided new evidence that the pronouncements of its representatives about striving for disarmament are nothing but idle words.

This position of the ruling parties came under criticism from the foreign policy expert of the SDPG group in the Bundestag, Karsten Voigt. He accused the head of the FRG government of failing to keep his promise to ensure peace with the ever lesser numbers of weapons. Karsten Voigt called the reaction of the Federal Chancellor to the proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia as short-sighted.

The FRG government spokesman, Juergen Moellemann, speaking in the Bundestag, made another attempt at justifying Bonn's negative stance on the idea of ridding Europe of lethal chemical weapons. Echoing Washington's reasoning, he tried to explain the unwillingness of the FRG government to give a positive response to the GDR's and Czechoslovakia's initiative by arguing that a partial solution of the question would hamper the achievement of agreement on the general and complete prohibition of the development, manufacture and deployment of chemical weapons.

'Lame Excuse'

LD051020 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Victor Olin Commentary]

[Text] The Government of Federal Germany has rejected a proposal from the GDR and Czechoslovakia for negotiating the establishment of Central Europe of a zone free of chemical weapons. Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow has this comment:

In his reply Federal Germany's Chancellor Kohl offered a (?more than strange) reason for his refusal by saying that his government advocates not a regional but a global ban on chemical weapons. This of course is a lame excuse since the GDR and Czechoslovakia pointed to the interim character of their proposal intended to promote a universal prohibition of chemical weapons. They were proceeding from the assumption that regional talks on creating zones free of chemical weapons would amount to concrete steps towards establishing and outlawing such weapons worldwide.

The initiative of the two socialist countries promises a whole number of advantages. It would greatly promote the effort to reduce armaments in Europe, to invigorate the political climate on the continent and create conditions favorable for universal security. Declaring Central Europe a zone free of chemical weapons would make it possible to eliminate the chemical arsenals now in the region and to prevent deployment of a new, extremely dangerous type of chemical weapon: binary weapons.

It may seem that Federal Germany should be more interested in carrying out the offered measures than any other country. It's on its territory that the Americans store the bulk of their chemical weapons, and this arsenal is big enough to destroy many times over the population of the entire planet. Meanwhile the U.S. Administration intends to increase and update this arsenal by deploying binary munitions which are more destructive than any of their predecessors. Their use is especially dangerous for the civilian population. Experts have estimated that casualties among the civilians will exceed those among the servicemen 20-30 times. Since Central Europe is viewed by the Pentagon as the main battlefield in chemical warfare, the prospect of mass annihilation threatens first of all the people of that region, including the people of Federal Germany. It is essential to ban chemical weapons at once also because, if deployed, binary munitions will undermine the basis for agreement on the issue in the future. It would actually rule out the possibility of control, since the storing of components of binary weapons requires

no special devices or measures of security. As a result the United States will be able not only to store and build up binary weapons secretly, but to bring such weapons to any country without the knowledge of its authorities.

The socialist countries, the Soviet Union included, are working actively to ban chemical weapons and destroy their stocks. In a recent statement the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has reaffirmed this country's preparedness to become a guarantor of a zone in Central Europe free of chemical weapons, if the United States does the same. Yet official Washington keeps rejecting all the moves towards this end. Such a position is easy to understand: its aim is to turn the Europeans not only into nuclear but chemical hostages of the United States. As its assisting the United States in this, the government of Federal Germany acts against the interests of national, European and general security.

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CSO: 5200/1084

GENERAL

COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

'Statement' of Warsaw Pact States

PM241014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[*"Statement of the Warsaw Pact States": "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Change for the Better in European and World Affairs"*]

[Excerpts] The highest representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who assembled in Sofia 22-23 October 1985 for a conference of the Political Consultative Committee in the Warsaw Pact states, examined in detail the situation in Europe and exchanged opinions on key problems of international relations in general, devoting the chief attention to urgent tasks in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger and strengthen peace. There was also a fruitful discussion of topical questions of the further development of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states.

Aware of their responsibility to their peoples and to mankind for the future of peace in Europe and throughout the world and guided by the desire to achieve a change for the better in the present alarming development of international affairs, the conference participants jointly make the following statement.

I.

In recent years international tension has been stepped up sharply. The world has reached a point beyond which events could get out of control.

The graph of the arms race is curving rapidly upward. The siting of American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European NATO countries created a dangerous new situation on the continent and forced the Soviet Union and certain other socialist countries to adopt countermeasures.

Particular alarm is caused by the threat of the spread of the arms race into outer space, which would lead to the destabilization of the entire strategic situation and turn space into a new source of mortal danger to mankind.

The reasons for the growth of tension and the danger of war lie in the policy of imperialism, above all the United States, which makes no secret of the fact that it is pursuing the goal of achieving military superiority in order to dictate its will to other peoples and states.

In no circumstances will the Warsaw Pact states forgo their peoples' security. They do not seek to achieve military superiority, but nor will they allow military superiority over them. They are resolutely opposed to the arms race and its escalation, and advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level.

The main aim of their foreign policy was and is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the lowering of the level of military confrontation, and the development of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. They proceed on the basis that ideological differences should not be carried over into interstate relations or undermine their stability, and that now more than ever before active collaboration is needed among all states and all forces which advocate the normalization of the international situation. This is the aim of the broad package of proposals by the Warsaw Pact states and other peace-loving countries. Political dialogue between states with different social systems, actions by realistically minded circles, and activeness on the part of antiwar movements and all the forces of peace indicate that it is entirely possible to achieve a return to detente, its spread to all spheres of interstate relations, and a turn toward reliable security and cooperation.

For such a change it is essential to put an end to the policy of force and confrontation. All states must strictly observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, the nonuse of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, the peaceful solution of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, and other universally recognized norms of international relations. Slander campaigns which present the situation in particular countries and their policy in a distorted light are intolerable. Nothing can justify interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples or the pursuit of a policy of state terrorism. No one must encroach on the sovereign right of every people to live and work within the sociopolitical system which they freely choose.

An improvement in international relations demands a new approach in politics according with the realities of the present-day world and demands mutual restraint. Immediate measures are needed making it possible to halt the arms race and to prevent it from spreading to outer space and to achieve a sharp reduction in arms, above all nuclear arms. In this connection note was made of the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on a package of questions concerning space-based and nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. Those taking part in the conference support the Soviet Union's constructive position aimed at the practical solution of the task of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth and the Soviet Union's major new initiative -- the proposal that the USSR and the United States should agree on a total ban on strike space armaments and the implementation of a truly radically, 50 percent, reduction of their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territories.

The leaders of the allies socialist states believe that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should help to ease the present dangerous tension in the world, to weaken the threat of war, and to achieve mutually acceptable solutions aimed at halting the arms race and making real headway toward disarmament.

The most important avenue in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat is the halting of the present dangerous course of events and the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe. European security, like international security as a whole, cannot be safeguarded by military means, by military strength. Lasting peace on the continent can only be achieved on the path of detente, disarmament, the strengthening of trust, and the development of international cooperation.

It is essential to halt the further deployment of nuclear weapons on the continent and to lead matters toward the reduction of these weapons. The Warsaw Pact states advocate most resolutely Europe's total liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

A substantial step along this road would be the achievement -- with a view to facilitating an accord on the speediest reciprocal reduction in medium-range nuclear means in Europe -- of a corresponding agreement separately, over and above any direct link with the problem of space and strategic arms.

In this respect the unilateral good-will actions undertaken by the Soviet Union -- such as the moratorium on the siting of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and the removal from standy alert by the Soviet side of the same number of SS-20 missiles that were additionally deployed in its European zone in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe -- are exceptionally important.

At the present time it is extremely important for all the continent's states, and first and foremost the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, to actively promote efforts aimed at reducing and removing nuclear arms from Europe, achieving success at the talks on these questions, and preventing the danger of nuclear war. Great responsibility for the fate of European and universal peace lies with those states on whose territories the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles is already taking place or is planned.

The conference expressed complete support for the initiatives regarding the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent -- particularly northern Europe and the Balkans -- and also of a corridor free from nuclear weapons along the line separating the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe.

The states represented at the conference recall their proposals, addressed to the NATO countries and retaining their topicality, to hold direct talks regarding:

The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, a treaty which would also be open to all European and other interested countries; the nonincrease and the reduction of military spending; the removal of chemical weapons from Europe. They support the efforts of the GDR and CSSR Governments to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states advocate a speedy agreement at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and propose starting with the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops.

They advocate the working out at the Stockholm conference in the very near future of substantial mutually complementary measures of a political and military nature to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

The development of all-European cooperation and trade and economic links between the CEMA countries and the EEC would be helped by the establishment of direct businesslike relations between these organizations and contacts between them on specific questions.

Calls to revise the borders between European states and their sociopolitical systems run counter to the strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations in Europe. The postwar borders on the continent are inviolable. Any attempts directly or indirectly to encroach upon them would mean undermining the foundations of the peaceful setup in Europe and would threaten peace and the peoples' security. Respect for current territorial and political realities is a necessary condition for normal relations among European states.

In this connection the danger of the reanimation of revanchist forces, above all in the FRG, was pointed out. Encouragement of whatever quarter runs counter to the interests of ensuring peace, detente, and cooperation on the continent, to the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies, and to the Helsinki final act.

The great importance of the conference held 10 years ago of the leaders of the European states, the United States, and Canada, which adopted highly important principles and provisions of which security and cooperation in Europe were to be based, was stressed. The conference was a convincing manifestation of a realistic policy, good will, and readiness to take account of each country's legitimate interests. The conference's Final Act, imbued with the spirit of detente, has stood the test of time and, as the recent foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki reaffirmed, remains the long-term program for all European cooperation.

Right now it is vitally necessary on this basis to deepen the political dialogue among the European countries in various forms and at various levels in the interests of improving the situation on the continent and strengthening mutual trust. The states represented at the conference express readiness to seek new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the West European countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. They are also prepared to develop cooperation in protecting the environment, in the sphere of culture, education, and health care, and in other questions. They have advocated and unswervingly continue to advocate that human rights be totally ensured in all spheres, given that the sovereignty of states is respected.

The Warsaw Pact states will continue to participate constructively in the work of all-European forums, including the cultural forum currently being held in Budapest. They intend to continue their efforts to ensure that the multifaceted process started in Helsinki moves forward in a confident and balanced way. The forthcoming meeting in Vienna in 1986 of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has, in their opinion, an important part to play in this respect.

The states represented at the conference invariably advocate that all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act be consistently implemented by all the signatory countries. The development of interstate relations on this basis would promote Europe's transformation into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

III.

The key task of our time is to end the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to pass on to disarmament.

A major practical contribution to the solution of this task would be the implementation of a number priority measures by the Soviet Union and the United States. It is a question above all of suspending all work on the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms including antisatellite means; freezing existing nuclear arms at the present quantitative levels with maximum limitations on their modernization and a simultaneous cessation of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of new categories and types of these arms; and ending the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. These steps could be taken prior to the elaboration of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of questions pertaining to nuclear and space arms.

In the interests of ending the nuclear arms race it is also urgently necessary to implement a measure such as ending all nuclear explosions. The conference expressed support for the unilateral moratorium on such explosions introduced by the Soviet Union. The matter now rests above all with the United States.

The adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of a reciprocal undertaking to refrain from siting any nuclear weapons on territories of states where there are no such weapons, from building up nuclear stockpiles, and also from replacing nuclear weapons with newer ones in countries where they are already sited would serve the same aim.

The USSR and the United States could also set a good example in curbing the nonnuclear arms race.

The conference participants propose that the USSR and the United States adopt a pledge not to develop [sozdavat] and not to produce new types of conventional arms which in terms of their destructive potential are comparable to mass destruction weapons.

They also propose that the USSR and the United States freeze the numerical strength of their armed forces, including those stationed outside their national territories, at their 1 January 1986 level.

An effective measure to limit the arms race in all spheres would be a mutual decision by the USSR and the United States not to increase their defense budgets as from the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The conference expressed support for the USSR's new proposal "On international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization" which was submitted for discussion by the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. The implementation of this important initiative would not only make it possible reliably to protect mankind against the pernicious consequences of an arms race in space but would also, through joint efforts, help to achieve a breakthrough in scaling new heights in the development of science and technology for the benefit of all peoples.

As consistent champions of the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons, the states attending the conference have declared that all proposals which they have put forward earlier for the renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of such weapons, for a total ban on testing these weapons, and for the prevention of the further proliferation of these weapons in any form remain in force.

They believe that states which do not possess nuclear weapons and have no such weapons stationed on their territory have a full right to reliable international legal guarantees ensuring that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

In present conditions the task of imposing a total ban on chemical weapons and especially their particularly dangerous variety -- binary weapons -- and completely eliminating them is acquiring increasing poignancy and urgency. Given realism and good will on both sides it is quite feasible to solve this task, including the problem of monitoring the observance of a corresponding international agreement. The conference participants believe that joint efforts toward a total ban on chemical weapons would be assisted by an international accord on the nonproliferation of these weapons and are ready to take part in the elaboration of such an accord.

The states represented at the conference have again called for specific talks to be held with the aim of reaching agreements on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons at either the global or regional levels and curbing the arms race on the seas and oceans.

They also reaffirm their invariable stance in favor of new efforts on an international scale with a view to dismantling foreign military bases and withdrawing forces from foreign territories.

The states attending the conference deem it necessary to enhance the effectiveness of existing multilateral forums such as the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm Conference, and the Vienna talks, and to open a fruitful discussion of arms limitation and disarmament issues which at present are not the subject of talks. There is no weapon which these states are not prepared to limit, reduce, remove from their arsenals, and destroy forever on the basis of agreement with other states and provided that the principle of equality and identical security is observed.

The Warsaw Pact states have always examined most attentively any constructive initiatives pertaining to problems of arms limitation and reduction. They intend to act in the same manner in the future.

The socialist states represented at the conference favor a bigger contribution to the cause of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament on the part of such a representative forum as the United Nations.

Established 40 years ago by the peoples of the antifascist coalition with the aim of ridding the present and future generations of the calamities of war and maintaining peace and security, the United Nations has grown into a universal organization which must discharge its main mission in full measure, that is, it must be a center for the coordination of nations' actions in favor of preventing war. The strict observance of the lofty goals and principles proclaimed in the UN Charter is an essential prerequisite for the preservation of peace.

Historical experience has shown that no force can break the will of peoples defending their freedom and independence; any attempts to crush the socialist system are doomed to inevitable defeat; and the peoples must be vigilant with regard to the intrigues of the imperialist circles who are nurturing plans to establish world rule. The lessons of World War II also confirm something else: Active cooperation between states, including those belonging to different social systems, in the struggle against aggression and war and for peace and universal security is necessary and possible. This must be achieved before it is too late, before bombs begin to drop and missiles begin to fly.

The Warsaw Pact states appeal to the governments and peoples of all countries of Europe and other continents to pool their efforts in the struggle against the threat of universal annihilation looming over mankind and to resolve all international problems, even the most acute and complex, by political means, by negotiations and fruitful dialogue based on a consideration of the sides' legitimate interests. Differences in world views and political and other convictions must not be an obstacle to this. By acting vigorously and cohesively, the forces of peace can avert a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard the peoples' supreme right -- the right to a peaceful life and independence and free development.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

For the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP

For the GDR -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

For the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

For the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the USSR -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

For the CSSR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR

Sofia, 23 October 1985.

TASS Report

LD231831 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Arms Race Must Be Stopped! Proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 TASS -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which closed here today suggested that the Soviet Union and the United States take a number of priority measures to halt the arms race, primarily the race with nuclear weapons, and go over to disarmament.

"The first and foremost things to do", it is said in the statement adopted at the meeting, "are to halt all work to develop, test and deploy space strike weapons, including ASAT systems; to freeze all the existing nuclear armaments at the present quantitative levels with the maximum restrictions on their modernisation and with the simultaneous termination of the development, testing and deployment of new kinds and types of such armaments to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. These steps could be taken even before an agreement is worked out by the USSR and the United States on the entire range of questions related to nuclear and space weapons."

"The interests of terminating the nuclear arms race," the document points out, "imperatively demand also the implementation of such a measure as the ending of all nuclear explosions. The meeting voiced support for the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on such explosions. The ball is now in the court of the USA.

This goal could also be met by the adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of America of a mutual obligation to refrain from the deployment of any nuclear weapons in the territories of states in which there are no such weapons, not to build up nuclear arms arsenals and also not to replace such weapons in those countries, in which they have already been deployed, with new ones."

The participants in the meeting suggested that the USSR and the USA assume the obligation not to develop and not to produce new types of conventional weapons which are comparable in their effects to weapons of mass destruction.

They also suggested that the numerical strength of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the USA, including those outside their national territories, should be frozen on January 1, 1986, and the mutual non-increase of the military budgets of the USSR and the USA beginning with the next fiscal year be introduced.

The meeting voiced support for the new proposal of the USSR. "On international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarisation," tabled at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly. "The implementation of that important initiative," says the document, "could make it possible not only dependably to shield mankind from the pernicious consequences of the arms race but also to make by joint efforts a decisive surge to new frontiers in the development of science and technology for the good of all the peoples."

The states participating in the meeting stated that proposals made by them earlier on the renunciation of the first use of these weapons by all the nuclear powers, on the comprehensive prohibition of their test and on the prevention of their further proliferation in any form remain in force.

They believe that the states which do not possess nuclear weapons or have them in their territories have every right to dependable international legal guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

Having pointed out the acute and urgent task of the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, including their especially dangerous types, binary weapons, the participants in the meeting expressed their confidence that the joint efforts in this direction would be promoted by an international accord on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons, and reiterated their readiness to contribute to the drafting of such an accord.

The states represented at the meeting again urged concrete negotiations to achieve an agreement on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, whether on a global or on a regional level, and on the restriction of the arms race in the seas and oceans.

They reiterated their immutable stand that fresh efforts should be taken on an international scale to remove foreign military bases and to withdraw troops from foreign territories.

The states participating in the meeting consider it necessary to raise the efficiency of the ongoing multilateral forums, such as the Geneva disarmament conference, the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks, and stand for a larger contribution of such a representative forum as the United Nations towards the ending of the arms race and towards disarmament, says the document.

Gorbachev Meets Zhivkov

PM250833 PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With T. Zhivkov"]

[Excerpts] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, in Sofia 24 October.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov highly assessed the results of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and the statement adopted at it.

Under conditions in which the situation in the world is getting more seriously complicated as a result of increased action by imperialist forces, primarily from the U.S., the implementation of the action program agreed jointly will promote the solving of the main tasks of our era: the prevention of nuclear war, the consolidation of peace, and the improvement of international relations.

The Sofia Conference of the Political Consultative Committee will serve to strengthen further the union of fraternal states, the widening and deepening of their joint action on the world stage. Despite all the tension of the present international situation, there are possibilities for achieving a meaningful reversal toward stopping the arms race, primarily the nuclear race, and preventing it from spreading

to space. The political will of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in international affairs will continue to be directed unswervingly toward defending the interests of socialism, removing the nuclear threat from the life of mankind, preserving peace, resurrecting the spirit of detente in international relations, and developing equal cooperation between all states independently of their social system.

An important step on the way toward improving the political climate in Europe would be the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including a non-nuclear zone in the Balkans. The USSR and Bulgaria firmly declare that they will continue to rebuff the subversive propaganda campaigns of imperialism against individual socialist countries and against the socialist community as a whole. Any attempts to use force to pressure socialist states, an interference in their internal affairs violate the generally accepted standards of internal law and are futile.

Zhivkov Friendship Rally Address

AU241610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1451 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee at Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship rally held at the Metal Cutting Machine Scientific-Production Combine in Sofia--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria constantly shares and supports the peaceloving foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union. We support the proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted by Comrade Gorbachev and we are convinced that they are an expression of goodwill, of the readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue, that they represent a realistic basis for the negotiations in Geneva. These proposals are a bold and impressive tool in the struggle for peace, which is a struggle without weapons, and these proposals are in accordance with the actions of those forces which are aware of the danger of thermo-nuclear war. Together with these forces, Socialist Bulgaria will indefatigably contribute to peaceful coexistence and to cooperation among states with different social systems, for peace and security throughout the world [applause]

There is no third solution. The alternative is either peace or war. The vital interests of mankind as a whole, or all races and nations, of all creeds and religions demand that we unite and rally under the banner of peace. All this is embodied and expressed today in the class policy of our member-states, which is also a humanitarian foreign policy. The peaceloving policy of the socialist countries was once more confirmed at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which ended yesterday. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in full solidarity with the documents adopted by the session and will be guided by them in its foreign policy.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD242243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Address by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at state dinner hosted by the BCP Central Committee, State Council, and Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 24 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades, the just-ended conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries shows convincingly the determination of the allied socialist countries to continue to act together in international affairs, to pursue a consistent class line, not to submit to the imperialist policy of forces, and not to permit the United States and NATO to wreck the military-strategic parity to their advantage. The countries of the socialist community confirmed that they will tackle this issue of war and peace constructively with a full sense of responsibility.

We are firmly convinced that it is possible to halt the slide towards the abyss of a nuclear clash. We propose very simple and clear things: to reduce by half the corresponding nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States; to shut tightly the door leading to the siting [razmeshcheniye] of weapons in space, to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. Without belittling the importance of other questions, I wish to say that is primarily where the essence of proposals lies. They can and must be examined in detail at the talks. But to make one's reply by arbitrarily misinterpreting details taken out of context means to avoid the main thing -- the search for mutually acceptable agreements.

Our proposals have been put on the negotiating table. They are large-scale and realistic proposals that accord with the principle of equality and equal security. They take into account the interests not only of the USSR and the United States but of all the states of Europe and of the whole world community. On this basis an understanding can well be reached that will rid the peoples of the endless escalation of the arms race, leave space peaceful, and lead to a considerable reduction in the threat of war.

The leaders of the fraternal countries exchanged views on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. There now exists, one may say, a unique chance to reach a mutually acceptable understanding which the peoples of the world look forward to. It is hoped that the U.S. Administration will make use of it and take a responsible approach to the business in hand. As for the Soviet side, we do not lack goodwill. We are prepared to approach with a sense of realism and, naturally, on the basis of reciprocity, questions of improving our relations with the United States and relations between East and West in general. We are prepared to review extensively and without bias the state of international relations so as to achieve better mutual understanding. In short, in Geneva we shall be seeking a just and constructive solution for the most urgent problems now facing mankind. The voice of the USSR will also be the voice of the members of the Warsaw Pact.

The fraternal socialist states are fully resolved to act for peace in all directions. In the first instance, this applies to Europe where the contradictions between the material preparation for war, especially in connection with the stationing [raznescheniye] of U.S. missiles here on the one hand, and on the other, the whole experience of detente, the experience of the development of political, economic and cultural links between states with different social structures are so acutely manifest.

It is precisely this experience, and, in particular, the results of the talks during the recent Soviet-French meeting in Paris, that gives us grounds for asserting that in Europe, there are opportunities for expanding cooperation among states with different socioeconomic systems -- for enabling them, in Lenin's words, to "live together in peace." We expect that the statement by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee will be received in the West in just this spirit, as an invitation to a constructive dialogue.

At the close of the 20th century, mankind is being ever more urgently confronted with not a few acute problems, which can and must be tackled by the efforts of the whole world community. The socialist countries strive to direct their economic and scientific potential, their resources, toward using the achievements of scientific-technical progress exclusively for peaceful purposes. They are resolutely opposed to allowing that progress to stir up the arms race.

International Service Comment

LD241906 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] As we have already told you, the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states has ended in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia. Radio Moscow commentator Georgiy (Grammatchikov) writes the following in this connection:

Our military and political alliance, the Warsaw Pact organization, is fulfilling a great and noble mission: guaranteeing the security of the nations of the socialist community, and preserving world peace. This is an objective which consists of two tasks which our countries are promoting in a coordinated and harmonious way. I stress that they are promoting these tasks in a coordinated way, because the effectiveness of our approach depends to a large degree on the coordination of our effort to conduct our foreign policy.

In the statement by the participants of the Sofia session, it was stressed that in today's international situation, the strengthening of solidarity and unity of the socialist countries is acquiring particularly great importance. We have a firm basis for this unity. Our nations are linked by the joint fundamental interests and goals of building socialism and communism, and the Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

The whole course of the meeting in Sofia, and its final documents, clearly show the unwavering will of the fraternal countries to strengthen friendship and cooperation, and jointly to pursue a coordinated course in international affairs. The Warsaw Pact states are united in their attitude toward the most important problems of the present day. The statement of the participants of the Sofia session contains a wide-ranging and constructive program, which gives a clear and precise response to the questions preoccupying mankind: namely how can the world be saved from the threat of nuclear catastrophe; how can the arms race be stopped; how can the hotbeds of conflict in the flashpoints of our planet be eliminated?

The Warsaw Pact countries again appeal to the Western powers with a call for a treaty to be signed on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force, and the preservation of peace between their alliance and NATO, and with a call for agreement to be reached on not increasing, but reducing military spending, and on eliminating chemical weapons from Europe.

We are not proposing to the West the mere implementation of reciprocal measures. We are showing good will and implementing unilateral steps in the interests of peace too. The Sofia session approved the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union on nuclear explosions. Let us recall too that the Soviet Union has also declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

It is with bitterness [trpkost] that we must note that the American Government has replied to such steps as our halting of nuclear explosions with new nuclear tests, to the missile moratorium by speeding up the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles, and to the proposals for space to be peaceful with ASAT tests. What use then, are the widely propagated declarations by Washington about its so-called peace-loving nature? It is rightly said that the true nature of things is shown by comparison. The aggressive course of the United States, and its policy directed at further stepping up the arms race and escalating international tension are in stark contrast when set against the peace efforts of the socialist states.

Let us emphasize another thing: Prior to the session of the Political Consultative Committee which, as we know, took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, the NATO Council members convened in Brussels for an emergency session. The Brussels session took place in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions between the United States and its West European partners. Instead of the American officials reacting to the call by its NATO partners to reply constructively to the Soviet peace proposals, they forced upon them in a very insistent way their space militarization plans. What meaning does so-called Atlantic solidarity have in these circumstances?

The socialist countries are aware of how complicated and tense the international situation is today. The session of the Political Consultative Committee, and the documents approved at the session, are nevertheless inspired with the spirit of historic optimism. We are convinced that in firm unity and through our joint efforts we can make further headway in eliminating the dangers threatening peace and in contributing to social progress, said the Hungarian leader Janos Kadar.

Comment on Conference Proposals

LD261259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The foreign mass media are focusing considerable attention on the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia. Now over to our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The media reports you have just heard are only a small part of the very wide response which the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has aroused throughout the world. This is also understandable, for in the material of the conference, above all in its statement, some of the most important current issues are dealt with. It is to do with the destinies of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Those participating in the meeting in the Bulgarian capital openly named the dangers that now threaten the whole of mankind in connection with the fact that the arms race on earth, and now maybe in space as well, has reached such a scale that a progression of events might get out of control. However, the leaders of the socialist community expressed confidence that a turn around to genuine security, a return to detente and its spreading to all spheres of interstate relations, are completely attainable. And the socialist countries are not confining themselves to mere good wishes. Participants at the Sofia conference supported the USSR proposal calling on the Soviet Union and the United States to agree on the complete ban of space strike weapons and the radical reduction by half of their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory.

As for Europe, where military confrontation is the most acute, zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons are proposed here, as well as the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between Warsaw Pact and NATO memberstates.

But, in order to halt the nuclear conventional arms race right now, it would be proper to freeze all nuclear armaments, including halting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The strength of the USSR and U.S. armed forces and their military budgets would also be frozen at the level of 1 January next year. Thus, there is a wide but very specific program for strengthening universal peace. The Warsaw Pact participating states have called on the governments and peoples of all countries to combine their efforts in the struggle against the threat of universal destruction hanging over mankind. The United Nations Organization, which marks its 40th anniversary today, is also called upon to make its contribution in the cause of halting the arms race. A worldwide week of action for disarmament has begun today. This growing activity of the forces for peace further strengthens our confidence in the fact that it is possible to avert a nuclear catastrophe and guarantee the highest right of peoples -- the right to a peaceful life and free development.

USSR's Lomeyko Interviewed

AU251306 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 24 Oct 85 p 6

[Excerpt] [Lomeyko] The international importance of the visit, as well as of the meetings and talks between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov can also be considered under different aspects and they represent the focus of great interest and attention beyond the borders of our two countries. One of these aspects is the fact that the more efficient the economic and other relations between the two fraternal countries are, the more impressive will be their contribution to economic integration and to the prestige and influence of the socialist community throughout the world.

In the second place the visit will provide an opportunity for exchanging opinions on international issues. The positions of our two countries fully coincide. The Soviet Union supports the Bulgarian foreign policy initiatives, as well as the Bulgarian contribution to the consolidation of security in Europe and the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone in order to gradually transform the whole of Europe into such a zone. At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, and in particular, the ideas on the banning of space strike weapons and the drastic reduction of nuclear weapons [stredstva] of the USSR and the United States that can reach the territory of the other country, and the reduction of the potential of medium-range weapons in Europe. These proposals show the real way to eliminate the nuclear weapons.

Today, at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-countries, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other, fraternal countries discussed and adopted an important document, entitled: "On Eliminating Nuclear Danger and For a Positive Change in the situation in Europe and the World." Through this document they not only evaluated the situation, but also proposed specific, realistic methods for a transition from confrontation to normal relations, for a drastic change toward the process of detente. These decisions adopted by the Political Consultative Committee make an important, positive contribution to the stabilization of the relations, to understanding and cooperation.

[Chakurov] It is a striking fact, that the propaganda of the military industrial complex is beginning to talk precisely at this moment about the statements of Pentagon Chief Weinberger, who tried to attribute nonexistent "violations" of the treaties and the deployment of new missiles to the Soviet Union.

[Lomeyko] The USSR has never violated and does not violate the SALT II Treaty, or any other document which it has signed. Such actions are not characteristic of the Soviet Union. Any kind of talk that the USSR is deploying new nuclear weapons is aimed at diverting attention from the new, constructive, peaceful Soviet proposals and are untrue; they represent a distortion of real facts. The USSR is not deploying any new strategic, medium-range weapons, it has declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and even removed the "SS-20" missiles from their standby alert positions [boyno dezhurstvo]. The proposals which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev submitted in France are widely known.

Those who are addressing unjustified accusations against the Soviet Union intend to jeopardize the chances and hopes connected with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The USSR is going to Geneva with the unmistakable intention of achieving positive results and any kind of statements about its alleged "violations" of treaties are aimed at distorting the truth and the stand of the USSR. Instead of wasting time over such efforts, the proposals submitted by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries should be carefully studied. The meaning of these proposals and their unifying goal is to freeze, reduce, and eliminate nuclear arsenals and to guarantee a drastic change toward a radical improvement of the political atmosphere in the world.

Warsaw Pact Press Conference

AU231502 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States which ended here today, focused its attention to the tasks of the struggle for peace and removal of the nuclear threat, said Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, representative of Bulgaria in the Joint Secretariat.

At a press conference in the International Press Center in Sofia, he informed the numerous Bulgarian and foreign journalist about the work of the session and about the basic principles in the declaration "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and For a Positive Turn in the Situation in Europe and the World", which was adopted at the session.

Ivan Ganev stated that the document clearly pointed out the reasons for the abrupt increase of the international tension during the past years, namely: The acceleration of arms race, above all the nuclear competition, as well as the danger that this race could shift to the outer space, which endangers the stabilization of the overall strategic situation in the world.

The declaration plainly points to the perpetrators of the increase of the tension: The policy of imperialism and most of all the U.S.A.'s course, aiming at military superiority.

Confirming once again that they are not striving for military superiority but at the same time they will not permit any such over them, the allied socialist countries decisively stand for halt of the arms race, for carrying out of a positive turn in the international relations, said Mr Ivan Ganev. Such turnabout needs denunciation of the confrontation policy and strict observing of the principles and norms of international relations, condemnation of the state terrorism and of the different slanderous campaigns, which misrepresent the situation or the policy of a given country. A new approach to policy is necessary which will correspond to the reality in the modern world.

The declaration marks also the great importance of the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva, as well as the significance of the forthcoming summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

The participants in the session expressed their full support to the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, and marked that it is now the turn of the U.S. to follow the positive example set by the U.S.S.R. and to undertake constructive steps.

It is recommended that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. stop all activities related to the development, testing and deployment of nuclear strike weapons, antisatellite systems included, that all existing nuclear weapons are frozen and that the development, testing and deployment of new types and kinds of such weapons are terminated, that the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe is stopped. These measures should be implemented even before an agreement is reached on the space and nuclear weapons in Geneva. The two sides should abstain from the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those countries that have no such weapons and should not increase their number and should not replace them with new weapons in those countries where such weapons have already been deployed.

A new proposal has also been made: to freeze the number of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., including the armed forces deployed beyond the two countries' national boundaries, to the level of January 1, 1986.

The declaration has emphasized upon the up-to-date nature of the proposals made by the allied socialist countries to the N.A.T.O. member-countries on the holding of direct negotiations that should lead to the signing of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintaining of peaceful relations, on the nonincrease and limiting of the military expenditure, on the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons.

Conventional Freeze Proposal

AU231240 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact countries today proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union freeze numbers of conventional forces at home and abroad from January, 1986, and halt development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons, including anti-missile systems.

The proposals made at the end of the two-day meeting of the seven pact countries here, also called for a halt to deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, no deployment of nuclear weapons in countries which do not already have them, and no modernisation of existing ones. The proposals were announced by Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev at a press conference.

Mr. Ganev said the proposal to freeze conventional forces also included an offer to halt their modernisation.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko denied reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was deploying new SS-25 missiles, saying: "These statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger do not correspond with reality."

Mr. Ganev said the weapons proposals, adopted in the final document of the pact meeting, would be made public later in the day.

GENERAL

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PARTY PROGRAM, PACT CONFERENCE

PM301135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism's Historical Calling"]

[Excerpts] A world without wars and without weapons--that is how the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program defines the ideal of socialism. This definition retains the full continuity of the foundations of Soviet foreign policy laid down by V.I. Lenin--a policy which stems from the humane nature of socialist society which is free from exploitation and oppression and knows no classes and social groups interested in unleashing wars.

But the danger of a new military catastrophe has still not been eliminated. The aggressive forces of imperialism are threatening a third world war during which they intend to use weapons of monstrous destructive force. Understandably, the implementation of these man-hating plans will lead to a global military conflict as a result of which world civilization could perish.

Never has the danger looming over mankind been so terrible, the draft program notes. But never have the opportunities been so real for preserving and strengthening peace. Pooling their efforts, the peoples can and must avert the threat of nuclear annihilation. Soviet Communists believe that world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and protect mankind from catastrophe. This is the historical calling a socialism and all our planet's progressive peace-loving forces.

The struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, the elimination of the nuclear threat, and the halting of the arms race -- that is the general course of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee which ended in the Bulgarian capital last week were a new manifestation of this policy. The conference, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, thoroughly examined the situation in Europe and conducted an exchange of opinions on key problems of international relations as a whole during which attention was focused on urgent tasks of the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger and strengthen peace.

In the conference's unanimously adopted statement "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and an Improvement in European and World Affairs," its participants confirmed that they approach the solution of the question of war and peace constructively and with full responsibility. "In no circumstances," the statement says, "will the Warsaw Pact states waive their peoples' security. They are not seeking military superiority but they will not allow military superiority over themselves. They are resolute opponents of the arms race and its escalation and advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level."

The participants in the conference expressed unanimous support for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals to halve the relevant nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States, to prevent the arms race in space, and to halt it on earth, and to stop the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Political Consultative Committee conference was an event of exceptional importance in the life of the entire socialist community and it reaffirmed once more the very important role of the military-political alliance born of the Warsaw Pact, an alliance which for 30 years now has reliably safeguarded the fraternal people's peaceful constructive labor and has been important factor in preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"On behalf of the CPSU and all Soviet people," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at his meeting with Bulgarian machine builders, "I can firmly say that no one will ever force us to come to terms with the insanity of the arms race or the idea of the inevitability of war!

"With Bulgaria and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Union will persistently defend peace, giving all its thoughts and deeds to the great and noble cause of creation in which we see the supreme point of human life."

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GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR USSR INITIATIVES NOTED

Willy Brandt Interviewed

PM230957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, by APN special correspondent V. Markov, in Vienna, under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "Willy Brandt: 'A New Policy, Not Armament, Is Needed'" --date not given]

[Text] In the interests of all mankind it is now necessary to improve policy, not to create [sozadavat] increasingly destructive weapons systems. There is no alternative to coexistence between the two different systems. To ensure progress in the disarmament sphere it is necessary to guarantee that the arms race is not transferred to space. This was stated by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in an interview which he gave to APN Special Correspondent V. Markov at the end of the Socialist International's conference on disarmament in Vienna.

"Our Vienna conference showed," W. Brandt stated, "that ever since the first Socialist International conference on disarmament in Helsinki in 1978 this problem has played a constantly increasing role and has essentially become central in the Socialist International's activity. Questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament will remain the main questions in our work and during the preparation for the next Socialist International congress, which will be held in the Peruvian capital, Lima, in June 1986."

[Markov] The "Vienna Appeal" adopted by the Socialist International's members says the Socialist International rejects the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." What reasons prompted you to oppose the militarization of space?

[Brandt] The main reason is that an attempt to implement this concept would destabilize the international situation further and stimulate the arms race. Our viewpoint on this score is shared by most of the world's major scientists. What is needed now is a solution guaranteeing that there will be no weapons in space.

The policy of continuing military confrontation makes no sense. It is necessary to draw specific conclusions from the obvious fact that any continuation of the arms race only intensifies the threat to world peace. For the sake of strengthening international security we must all be concerned with improving the quality of policy, not the quality of armaments. The process of reducing the destructive potentials will make progress if the realization increases that both great world powers, like other states with different systems, must coexist with one another. Their coexistence has become inevitable. Their security can only be ensured together.

[Markov] How do you rate the Soviet Union's latest foreign policy initiatives in the arms race limitation sphere?

[Brandt] Not only I personally, but also the representatives of the Socialist International members taking part in the Vienna conference rated the latest Soviet proposals as an important contribution to the formulation of solutions on those questions which are being examined at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

We expect the U.S. side will now set out its ideas so as to continue their discussion and move toward the rapprochement of the sides' positions and the coordination of specific settlements. I hope that accords will be reached between the USSR and the United States on preventing steps leading to the militarization of space.

I consider it important that the two sides reach a mutual understanding on the impermissibility of a third world war, which would mean the end of human civilization.

[Markov] In your view, what interconnection is there between the arms race and the socioeconomic problems which the developing countries in particular are encountering?

[Brandt] You cannot be indifferent when you know that right now 28 children in the world are dying of hunger every minute. In the "Vienna Appeal" we pointed out that armaments cannot resolve such problems as hunger, drought, and environmental pollution, which give rise to political tension in many parts of the world. The arms race, which entails the cynical squandering of material and intellectual resources, must be ended. I would like to hope that in the near future an accord will be reached, including between the two leading powers, so that a certain proportion of the resources spent on armaments will be used to eliminate hunger, disease, and poverty and resolve our planet's other burning problems.

[Markov] What is your attitude to the development of ties between the Socialist International and the CPSU on disarmament problems?

[Brandt] We rate highly the fact that a CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev took part in the Socialist International conference. This made it possible to continue the highly useful exchange of opinions between the Socialist International as a whole and the Socialist International members and the Soviet leadership which has been conducted in recent years. I hope these contacts and this dialogue, serving the common task of preventing war and consolidating peace and international security, will be consolidated even further.

UK's Owen Interviewed

LD271753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Vitaliy Ilyashenko video report from London; from the "International Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] The party conferences are over and Parliament has resumed work with many social issues to be debated. [video shows pan shot of River Thames from Westminister Bridge, general street scenes in Westminister area]

There is one subject which is coming more and more to the forefront in the political life of the British capital at the present moment. That is the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Millions of British people link their hopes for an improvement in the international situation with it. They are hoping that the United States will respond in a serious and business-like way to the new Soviet peace proposals. [video shows Ilyashenko speaking from Westminister Bridge]

The Soviet Union's new peace proposals were received in many different ways on the banks of the Thames. Whitehall's first reaction to the Soviet initiatives on disarmament was voiced by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe literally the day after Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Paris.

In an interview for British television he welcomed the Soviet proposals and said that they would be closely studied, and that Britain would not say no to a Soviet-British dialogue. Then, as the British press writes, came cries from Washington to keep pace with its senior partner and not to rush ahead. The Reagan administration has embarked upon an operation of untying hands in relation to London. On 10 October, at the Conservative Party's annual conference, there was a different tone about Howe's speech. He said more about the West's Atlantic solidarity within NATO's framework and the U.S.'s position on the question of disarmament. The adoption of the Soviet proposals was surrounded on the whole by a framework of stipulations.

London has still not given an official reply to the proposal to conduct Soviet-British talks on nuclear arms limitation. Local observers are inclined to think that a reply can only be expected after President Reagan's meeting with the heads of Western states in New York. As far as British political and public figures are concerned, many people here believe that the new Soviet initiatives open up real possibilities for the success of the Geneva talks. [video shows more street scene; Howe speaking in Blackpool; Londoners reading papers; Ilyashenko continues, seated in armchair next to David Owen in a study with shelves of volumes behind them]

David Owen is the leader of the British Social Democratic Party. He was foreign secretary in the Labor government.

[Begin recording] [David Owen] in English with superimposed Russian translation] I believe that the Soviet proposals merit a serious response. They amount to a considerable reduction in nuclear weapons, which is what we are all striving for. However, the proposals as they are shaped at the moment, it seems to me, are unbalanced and will hardly be accepted by NATO and the United States. Nevertheless, the Soviet initiatives are an important and constructive step. Personally, I believe that diplomatic talks should now be conducted confidentially, behind closed doors, because there is too much propaganda over the question of disarmament from both sides.

I hope that the result of the meeting between Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan will be mutual understanding on a broad range of problems, and that it will go beyond just the question of disarmament but will embrace such problems as the situation in the Near East.

It is important that the leaders of the two great powers take upon themselves the commitment to attempt, by way of personal contacts, to solve complex international problems.

[Ilyashenko] What do you think of Comrade Gorbachev's proposal to hold bilateral Soviet-British talks on nuclear arms limitation?

[Owen] I've long been in favor of the idea of such talks. That, too, is the position of our Social Democratic Party. Historically, and from the point of view of security in Europe, Britain is not a part of the strategic nuclear potential in which the United States and the USSR are dominant. We want to have a minimum nuclear defense. That is why I believe it makes sense to discuss with the Soviet Union how we understand this minimum which may be accepted. I do not link it with the U.S. nuclear forces, although our nuclear potential is undoubtedly closely linked with U.S. strategy.

I believe that if we reduce, for example, the Trident missiles, which program my party supports, we may hope that the Soviet Union will in response show a readiness to embark on the further reduction of its own missiles.

[Ilyashenko] In this connection, what sort of reply on bilateral talks can be expected from Prime Minister Thatcher?

[Owen] I think that she will probably not give a clear answer. But I do not think that she will shut the door on talks. In the government's view, the time is not yet ripe for a bilateral dialogue on reducing Britain's nuclear weapons. So when the Soviet Union and the United States come to an agreement on reducing their nuclear potentials, then Britain, too, will be ready to discuss this question.

The British point of view is that Britain has at its disposal inconsiderable nuclear forces compared with the huge arsenals of the two great powers. And it makes sense to talk about them only following a serious accord between the USSR and the United States. I don't quite agree with that, and I take a more constructive position. In my opinion, it is possible to begin a British-Soviet dialogue now, but one has to be a realist. We cannot arrive at a bilateral agreement before the United States has reached an accord with the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Praise From India

LD281349 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] New Delhi October 28 TASS--The Communist Party of India highly assess and appreciates the comprehensive and clear-cut proposals put forward by the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in its recent meeting in Sofia. This was stated to TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin by secretary of the National Council of Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan. These proposals constitute constructive and realistic solutions to the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race, as well as to the urgent problems of freedom and security facing the peoples of Asia, Africa, Central and

Latin America. The proposals made by the Sofia meeting follow the far reaching and historic initiatives put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting in Paris recently. The initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the socialist community of the nations have been hailed by the peace forces of the world, as a decisive contribution to make it possible a break through in the dangerous international situation, which has been precipitated by the aggressive and adventurous policies of the Reagan administration.

The Communist Party of India recognises that the proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers come at a momentous point in the history of the world, just on the eve of the Geneva summit. The party has directed all its state units to launch immediately a sustained and intensive nation-wide campaign in India to mobilize Indian public opinion to back up the Soviet peace initiative and to demand a positive response from the Reagan administration. In the context of all these developments the visit of the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union and Cuba has acquired special significance. On his return from abroad Prime Minister R. Gandhi has emphasized the imminent danger to India's own security from the imminent possibility of militant Pakistan going nuclear. Communist Party of India welcomes Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's appreciations of the Soviet Union's peace proposals. And it expects that India as the head of the non-Aligned Movement will make maximum efforts in the coming weeks prior to the summit to mobilise the world opinion to back up the Soviet 2-peace proposals and demand a positive response from R. Reagan. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has rightly emphasized that the central issue before the coming Geneva summit -- is the question of disarmament and every effort to evade this is only diversionary.

CPI Comment

LD091519 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi September 9 TASS--"The answers of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to questions put by the American magazine "TIME" have lucidly clarified the firm commitment to peace to the Soviet Union and its readiness to take concrete steps for curbing the nuclear arms race," said N.K. Krishnan, secretary, National Council of the Communist Party of India. "They are bound to break the wall of misinterpretation and slander by means of which the Reagan administration is seeking to fence the American people off from truthful information about the Soviet Union's policy," he told TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has convincingly shown that it is the global policies of the USA that are solely responsible for the sharp deterioration in international relations in the recent period. By its multifarious initiatives put forth one after another and the responsible restrained approach it has adopted, the Soviet Union is doing its best "to break the vicious circle of the arms race and bring the process of arms limitation out of the dead end," N.K. Krishnan stressed.

Refuting imperialist concoctions about a so-called "Soviet threat," Gorbachev has assured the American people in ringing tones: "War will not come from the Soviet Union. We will never start war."

"Comrade Gorbachev deals at length with every argument put forth from the American side against the Soviet initiatives. The Reagan administration has not only rejected these initiatives using totally false arguments, but is also bent upon continuing nuclear tests, carrying the arms race to outer space and launching another campaign of hatred against the USSR."

"Evaluating in detail Reagan's star-wars programme, Comrade Gorbachev has emphasised that "without an agreement on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, it will not be possible to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons either." If the USA does not change its present positions, "the Geneva negotiations will lose all sense," N.K. Krishnan emphasized Gorbachev's words.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has made it clear that the forthcoming summit meeting "is designed for negotiations, for negotiations on the basis of equality and not for signing an act of someone's capitulation." While the Soviet Union will seriously strive its best to achieve a substantial break-through at the summit meeting, attempts to pressurise it or "drive it into corner" are doomed to failure."

"The Communist Party of India warmly welcomes Comrade Gorbachev's interview as an invaluable contribution to the worldwide people's struggle against nuclear war and for peace," the Indian communist stressed.

DPRK Support

LD270145 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- We express firm support for the Soviet initiatives which are aimed at radical steps in the sphere of nuclear disarmament that would go together with concrete measures in the sphere of military detente and the consolidation of confidence. This has been stated by the deputy premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam in a TASS interview. He pointed out that the new foreign policy steps of the Soviet Union set forth in the message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to participants in the anniversary meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly and in the speech of the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze prove that the USSR is consistently developing a realistic program of the curbing of the arms race and the improvement of the international situation.

Austrian Foreign Minister Comment

LD292158 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 29 Oct 85

[**"The Threat of Nuclear War Must Be Removed"--TASS headline]**

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- "The initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Sofia are concrete proposals aimed at promoting peace and disarmament," Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz has said in an interview to IZVESTIYA's Vienna correspondent. "Austria lies in the centre of Europe, the continent which has been ravaged by incessant wars over the centuries, and it has a great interest in the peace proposals being carefully examined. Such initiatives must not be brushed off outright. Any proposal aimed at strengthening security must be considered seriously. I think, this would be a manifestation of the awareness by the great powers of the fact that they bear the main responsibility for the destinies of world peace."

"Small states should do as much as they can to promote stronger peace because peace is needed by all the peoples, so the threat to peace affects the peoples of all countries, big and small alike," the foreign minister continued.

"We Austrians believe that it is necessary to promote cooperation among countries in many fields, including the economy, science, culture, and the arts. This cooperation will undoubtedly contribute to stronger trust among states and to stronger world peace."

Austrian CP Support

LD291023 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 29 TASS -- The Communist Party of Austria welcomes Soviet proposals for ending the arms race, said Irma Schwager, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

The proposals, she said, have been made by a country whose greatest wish is to ensure conditions for peaceful coexistence.

It is vital to foil American plans to militarize outer space and adopt effective measures towards disarmament, Schwager said.

Support From Hungary

LD250647 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 25 -- The message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the speech of the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's special representative at the jubilee meeting of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly are in the focus of attention of the international community. They confirmed again that the Soviet Union invariably declares for the preservation of international peace and security, for the development of cooperation among nations, implementation of the ideals and principles of the United Nations Charter, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, told TASS correspondents. A serious dialogue in Geneva might be held on the basis of Soviet proposals, he stressed.

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CSO: 5200/1094

GENERAL

USSR: U.S., UK BLOCK UN PACT OF NONUSE OF FORCE

PM230921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Two Positions"]

[Text] New York -- Every year appeals are heard at UN General Assembly sessions to exclude the use of force from relations between states and to strengthen legal guarantees to maintain peace.

In 1976 the Soviet Union proposed the conclusion of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. The General Assembly supported this initiative and instructed a special committee comprising representatives of 35 countries to study the proposal. During discussions over many years, it became clear that a majority of the committee's members supports the Soviet proposal.

The United States and its closest allies treated this initiative differently. From the outset they rejected the Soviet proposal on the pretext that, allegedly, it merely duplicates the UN Charter and is therefore "useless and harmful." No arguments had any effect on the American representative and his British colleague, who from the very beginning of the discussion were fiercely opposed to the conclusion of such a treaty.

International policy in general and the elaboration of agreements in particular are inconceivably without compromise. The Soviet delegation proposed such a compromise. The Soviet Union, USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy said in the Sixth Committee, is ready to agree to the Special Committee's starting to draft a declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations with a view to its immediate adoption by the United Nations. We agree with the opinion that the adoption of a declaration which would confirm and develop the principle of the nonuse of force in the conditions of the nuclear space age and point out the need to ban the use of all weapons whether nuclear or conventional, could be a significant contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and improving the international atmosphere. An important intermediate step would also thereby be taken on the path toward a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The representatives of many countries welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal. However, the U.S. representatives and their closest allies again came out against the Soviet proposal. They repeated their old objections. The proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force, U.S. representative R. (Rozenstok) said confidently, is supposedly "legally absurd." British representative D. Edwards said the same in more diplomatic terms.

Thus, an impasse has again risen in the activity of the Special Committee which the General Assembly has instructed to elaborate a universal treaty on the nonuse of force. The impasse has been created by the United States and its closest allies, who are reluctant to abandon the use of force in international relations.

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CSO: 5200/1090

GENERAL

USSR'S ZHUKOV COMPARES U.S., SOVIET APPROACHES TO PEACE

LD262247 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 26 October carries a 30-minute video talk by Yurily Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Zhukov opens his talk by saying the draft new edition of the party program was published and broadcast on the radio today. Over pictures showing the party program on the first page of PRAVDA and people reading the program in their newspapers on the streets, Zhukov notes that, like the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the draft changes to the CPSU Rules -- both of which "will also be published in the near future" -- the program is being submitted for discussion among the party, labor collectives, and the population at large. Zhukov quotes briefly from the draft program on the increasing authority of socialism in the world arena and the peace efforts by the socialist and developing countries which are being increasingly countered by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Zhukov then goes on to recall some of the events of the past month highlighting the Soviet course of peace. Gorbachev's visit to France, over video showing Gorbachev and Mitterrand talking informally with one another in a state room; the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on October, over video showing a PRAVDA report of the plenum; and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Sofia on October 22-23, over video showing Gorbachev and the Soviet delegation seated at the session.

"Finally," Zhukov continues, "the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which takes place in Geneva in less than a month, are currently in full swing." Zhukov notes that letters received by the Soviet Peace Committee, the CPSU Central Committee, and television editorial offices, confirm the Soviet people's support for the party and state's approach to international affairs. This approach, he says, is also meeting with an increasingly warm response from abroad, "including in the capitalist countries, where the new Soviet peace initiatives are successfully breaking down the myth of the imaginary Soviet threat which has been created there over the course of decades by the efforts of mendacious bourgeois propaganda." Zhukov quotes the expression of support voiced by visitors to the Soviet Peace Committee, while the camera shows them at meetings and giving camera interviews: A West German scientist and philosopher from Marburg University; the head of a delegation from the Danish Committee on Cooperation for Peace and Security; Donald Smith, the head of a delegation from the U.S. movement Bridges for Peace; and an Indian MP.

Zhukov continues that since his last TV talk he has taken part in two important international meetings: A conference of representatives of European and North American national antiwar movements in Helsinki and a conference on disarmament held by the Socialist International in Vienna. He says: "As you will understand, those meetings were far from gatherings of people of like mind, where full agreement reigns. There were arguments and there were discussions, but this is what was noteworthy: In evidence was a unanimous and sincere interest in the new Soviet initiatives for the struggle to end the arms race." He quotes (?Steven Brown) a representative of the "influential British movement, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, " who spoke at the Helsinki meeting about a growing awareness among European peace champions of a departure from national individualism and the appearance of a new internationalism. He goes on to note the presence at the Vienna conference of Willi Brandt, Olaf Palme, Neil Kinnock and Kalevi Sorsa -- all shown in stills.

After noting the interest shown among participants in the Vienna conference of the Socialist International toward the unilateral Soviet actions to strengthen peace and toward the speech by Ponomarev, Zhukov continues: "The organizers of the conference also invited a representative of the U.S. Government to take part in this major political discussion in order to find out from the prime source, so to speak, what exactly Washington was thinking of doing now that, in the general opinion, the new Soviet initiatives had opened up new possibilities and a path toward reducing arms.

"I shall say immediately the hopes that it would be possible to involve a representative of the U.S. Administration in taking a businesslike participation in the dialogue were not justified. Washington's emissary -- Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- demonstrating his contempt for the forum, appeared there for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. He read out his pre-written speech, which was a standard collection of anti-Soviet and anti-socialist attacks; left essentially unanswered the businesslike questions of the participants in the conference on the U.S. stance on nuclear and space weapons; gave an interview for Austrian television in the corridors of the Hofburg Palace; held a press conference in the same bellicose spirit; and then, immediately flew back to Washington. You can judge the level of this performing tour by the U.S. emissary if nothing else by the following detail: Having expressed his dissatisfaction at the fact that the socialist parties support the idea of freezing weapons and further reducing them, Adelman found nothing better than to say they were in solidarity with -- guess who, comrades -- the Russian Tsar Nicholas II! Yes, Yes, that's what he said, that in 1898 Tsar Nicholas II came out with the idea of freezing weapons, and the Social Democratic Party in the Kaiser's Germany, he said, supported the idea.

"Adelman persistently tried to convince the delegates to the conference that -- and I quote -- one has to possess strength to secure restraint.

And, as far as the Soviet peace initiatives were concerned, which were unanimously supported by almost all the participants in the forum, he said bluntly as follows -- but in order to avoid misunderstanding I shall read in English, and please excuse my poor pronunciation -- from the official text of Adelman's speech, which I shall then translate: The Soviets know of course that their package cannot and will not be accepted. [preceding sentence in English, then repeated in Russian] You here what he said: Cannot and will not be accepted. That is ultimatum this gentleman from Washington appeared in Vienna with. Well, the sensible European politicians learned yet again who they were doing business with, and the participants in the conference fully approved the Vienna declaration that had been prepared the day before by the bureau of the Socialist International."

Zhukov goes on to quote from the Vienna declaration appeal for confirmed observance of U.S.-Soviet arms treaties, agreement on cuts in strategic arms, restraint from testing and developing ABM and antisatellite weapons, a ban on nuclear tests, and agreement to end the further deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons and destroy existing systems.

He continues: "All these positions correspond to the proposals by the Soviet Union. Of course, this does not mean at all that there is no disagreement between us and the parties belonging to the Socialist International. As we noted in PRAVDA, those disagreements exist. It would be strange if they did not, because we approach an assessment of events on the world scene from different ideological positions. But, life itself strongly demands that these disagreements be put aside when it is a matter of questions of war and peace and that common approaches be sought and found. That is how the participants in the Vienna conference acted. It was precisely in that spirit that peace supporters throughout the world, including the Soviet Union, began the day before yesterday a traditional week of mass action in the struggle for disarmament which is held annually at the call of the United Nations and the World Peace Council.

"This year the mass action by the peace champions everywhere on our planet is assuming a particularly dynamic and purposeful nature, for it is taking place on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and is becoming, as it were, the demand that the world is putting forward to its participants. Our side is going to Geneva with a well-elaborated and constructive program of action which opens up a path toward accord. But from Washington we have so far heard no constructive proposals, and the speech President Reagan delivered the day before yesterday in the United Nations once again gives rise to alarm in the minds and hearts of the peace supporters. For some reason that constructive approach is so far not to be seen. That is why at our demonstrations the demands put to President Reagan's administration can be heard louder and louder: Follow the example of the Soviet Union and end tests of nuclear and antisatellite weapons! End the preparations for "star wars"! Join the Soviet proposal for the non-militarization of space and the establishment of "star peace"! End the creation of the latest means of mass annihilation of people, including binary chemical weapons!"

Zhukov concludes by enumerating some of the peace meetings and demonstrations that have been taking place since last Monday in towns throughout the Soviet Union, over a series of clips showing the meetings and demonstrations.

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CSO: 5200/1090

GENERAL

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO CLUB OF ROME LETTER ON ARMS TRADE

LD251035 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 25 Oct 85

[*"Mikhail Gorbachev's Answer to Address of the Leaders of the Club of Rome"*--
TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 25 TASS -- "Esteemed Dr. King and Professor Pestel,

"I am very grateful for your address which I have thoroughly studied.

"I fully agree with you that the problems of war and peace hold, undoubtedly, the priority place among present-day international problems since they have a direct bearing on the preservation of the civilisation and life on earth. It must be clear to all that the arms race which picks up ever higher rates and acquires new qualitative parameters constitutes the main danger to the future of the whole world.

"The Soviet Union is seeking persistently the ways of ending the arms race so as to embark on disarmament and proposes to achieve agreement on all the range of questions related to the prevention of the militarisation of space and termination of the arms race on earth. Precisely such an aim is pursued by a comprehensive programme of constructive measures advanced recently by the Soviet Union, the measures aimed at cardinal improvement of the international situation. In the framework of that programme we proposed to the Government of the USA to come to terms on the total prohibition of space strike arms for both sides and to reduce really radically, by 50 per cent, the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. As you know, these are far from the only proposals of ours.

"We approach in the context of our line at curtailing the arms race the question of international trade in conventional armaments you posed.

"In this connection I would like to recall that the talks between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of sales and deliveries of conventional armaments started back in 1977. Work has been carried out toward coming to terms upon political, legal, military and technical criteria of permissibility or impermissibility of the sales and deliveries of armaments, as well as the aspects connected with involving other suppliers and studying the possibility of introducing additional restrictions for separate regions.

"However, sharp changes toward increasing the weight of the 'regional approach' were made in the U.S. position at the December 1978 round, that is, when possible approaches to settling the matter started taking shape. In accordance with the 'regional approach' the Americans demanded that those regions which account for the bulk of the U.S. arms supplies be excluded from the discussion. The United States disrupted the talks unilaterally.

No changes took place in the U.S. stand in the course of the meeting of the heads of the delegations at the given talks, the meeting held in September 1979 in accordance with the Vienna communique on meetings between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the United States of June 15, 1979.

"It is not the Soviet Union that is to blame for the lack of progress in settling the matter. The political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states adopted in Prague on January 5, 1983 emphasises the expediency of the resumption of the talks on the limitation of sales and deliveries of conventional armaments.

"It is the United States that refuses to resume such talks with the USSR.

The directive of the President of the United States of July 8, 1981 says directly that the United States views conventional arms supply as an important element of its global system of defence and an indispensable element of its foreign policy.

"We share your opinion that the sales and deliveries of conventional armaments are a dangerous channel of the spread of the arms race to different areas of the world and are conducive to the emergence of seats of tension and conflicts there.

"Thus, it is clear that it is not the USSR that is responsible for the impasse in this important matter.

The leaders of the Club of Rome, one of influential international organisations that actively declares for the termination of the arms race, for an end to confrontation and return to detente, the club's president Alexander King and member of the club's Executive Committee E. Pestel, had sent a letter to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The letter says that the problem of war and peace, undoubtedly, holds the priority place in the range of contemporary problems related to preserving humanity and the existing civilisation.

The authors of the letter point out that international trade in arms represents one of the sources of the arms race, and urge the United States and the USSR to set an example in ending that trade, specifically arms deliveries to developing countries. The whole world would assess this as a remarkable act attesting to wise statesmanship of the heads of the two powers, the authors write in conclusion.

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CSO: 5200/1090

GENERAL

USSR'S ZAGLADIN ASSESSES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SESSION

LD302348 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 October broadcasts the 30-minute "The Modern World and the Workers Movement" program introduced by B.I. Koval, deputy director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The program deals with cooperation between communist and socialist parties in the struggle for peace. Koval says: "Cooperation between these two movements, the program of our party stresses, can play a considerable role, primarily in the task of averting nuclear war." "Meanwhile, the situation is getting truly dangerous, and in many ways recalls the situation in the mid-thirties, when German fascism unleashed feverish preparations for a world war. In those years, exactly 50 years ago, in June-August 1935, the Seventh Congress of the Comintern was held in Moscow and worked out a strategy of unity between all the forces of the world proletariat for the struggle against the military danger."

Koval continues: "It must be noted that there is positive movement in the policies of many parties of the Socialist International. This was shown convincingly at the disarmament conference held recently, on the Socialist International's initiative, in Vienna." Koval says: "Of course, the burden of old anticommunist prejudices has by no means been overcome. There are still many social democrats who proceed from the erroneous principle that both superpowers share equal responsibility; but changes for the better are evident. And a great contribution to this process is made by the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives."

Koval then introduces Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna conference.

Koval asks: "Vadim Valentinovich, please tell me what did this conference in Vienna on problems of disarmament really show? Why do the socialist and social-democratic parties devote so much attention to the problems of peace? What are the prospects here for the struggle for peace by all workers' parties and communist, socialist, and other democratic organizations? How would you assess the importance of the conference?"

Zagladin replies: "You have asked a lot of questions at once. I will try to answer them one by one. The first thing that has to be said, as Palme has already said, this was not the first but the second Socialist International conference on disarmament. There was a big difference. About 20 parties took part in 1978 this time there were more than 40. Last time there were two observers, the United States and the USSR.

This time, apart from the United States and USSR, China Yugoslavia, and the Nonaligned Movement were also represented, that is, the circle of observers was considerably wider. The conference met at a fairly complex moment, when, as the leaders of the Socialist International at the conference recognized, and the

observers too, the world is at a crossroads. How will things develop from here? Either there will be a continuation of the arms race, and the transfer of the arms race to space, and consequently a slipping toward the brink of catastrophe, or there will be a turn toward detente, toward a cessation of confrontation. And the conference reflected very precisely this peculiarity of the situation. The concern and anxiety of modern social democracy over the course of events manifested themselves there very vividly."

Koval asks: "So to some extent the leadership of the Socialist International better understands the demands of the masses?"

Zagladin says: "Quite correct. I think there are a number of reasons why these changes are taking place. Above all it must be said that the leadership of the Socialist International today consists of people who are aware of the danger of the existing threat and of the nature of the present development. On the other hand, the masses are pressing hard from below."

Koval interrupts: "Harder than at Helsinki?"

Zagladim replies: "Yes, harder, undoubtedly. The mass movement is more active and the anxiety is graver and more tangible. This anxiety revealed itself at the conference very fully. Notice was also taken of the masses and their movement. At first there was a session of the Socialist International bureau which discussed and adopted a weighty appeal, as it is called. I have it here." Zagladin displays a paper entitled "Socialist International Appeal on Disarmament." Zagladin continues: "It is a very interesting document, comparatively short, but it formulates the basic ideas of the Socialist International; ideas which, it must be said, echo both our ideas and the ideas of the Nonaligned Movement. That is, it is a common point of view, more or less."

Koval then asks: "But I suppose there are also some differences in the assessment of the reasons for the situation that has come about and about the ways that has happened."

Zagladin replies: "Well, maybe it's too early to talk about the differences; first I must say more about what we have in common. What do we have in common? First of all, all the forces acting against war today register the danger of the situation. Second, certain demands are put forward, such as those put forward by the Socialist International: first of all, observance of all existing treaties, starting with the ABM treaty, then the SALT treaties, and so on; second, the nontransferral of the arms race into space and the nondeployment in space of strike weapons; third, cuts in strategic offensive arsenals; fourth, a freeze, as an element in this process; and fifth, cuts in medium-range means in Europe. You see, this program coincides with what the Soviet Union and the socialist countries put forward at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Nonaligned Movement; all this generally comes to the same thing. This is understandable because it is a matter of a truly realistic program, the point of which is to halt this confrontation. At the end of their document, the Socialist International Bureau -- and the document was approved later by the conference -- called upon all forces acting in the contemporary world, the United States, the Soviet Union, other states and further, as it says, all governments, all parties, all social movements, religions, and all individual men and women on earth, to join the struggle to achieve these ends.

"And look at this interesting thing. You were asking about the differences. There were differences, but this time they were minimal. They exist because, after all, the Socialist International is a broad organization representing various parties.

And if you take the disagreements with us, of course, the ideological platforms of the social democrats and the communists are different, and our political assessments are different, some of them. But this had virtually no influence on the conference.

Zagladin continues: "Two or three speeches had a different interpretation -- different from ours -- of the question of who is responsible for the present arms race, for the present situation. But basically, the leaders of the Socialist International are saying something different. Take Willy Brandt, Olof Palme, Calevi Sorsa, Neil Kinnock, and many others: they were saying that everyone, especially the USSR and United States, carries the responsibility for disarmament. That is a quite different way of posing the question. And so they issued this appeal to everyone so that everyone should realize their situation and responsibility. And immediately, at the conference itself, there was the first reaction, since there were observers present from other countries. What was the reaction? There were two, quite different from each other. A U.S. delegation was present, led by Adelman, the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency."

Zagladin then says: "The main thing is that Adelman's speech did not fit the name of his establishment at all. It was the speech of a man who favors the arms race. True, he said that there were certain interesting elements in the Soviet initiatives, but then he said they were dangerous to the United States and, generally, unacceptable. This evoked a strange sort of reaction, a negative reaction from both the participants of the conference and from other observers. And it should be noted that the U.S. delegation generally behaved with scant respect for the organizers of the conference; it turned up late not only for the conference itself, but also for time set for its own speech, and the order of the day had to be changed. Any when its speech was over, it left at once, and that was that. Naturally this also caused a negative reaction from all present. So that was one reaction.

"The other reaction came from the other delegations present. Our delegation, the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was broad, representative, and weighty in its -- so to speak -- in its composition. Our delegation reacted immediately to this appeal. In Boris Nikolayevich Ponomerev's speech we immediately responded to the appeal and affirmed the the readiness of the Soviet Union to act in precisely the manner about which the leaders of the Socialist International had been speaking. This fully conforms also to the aims of our program -- the draft new edition of the Party's Program contains our approaches to the problem of the struggle."

Representatives of the People's Republic of China then spoke, and it was the same again; it was formulated somewhat differently, but it contained all the same ideas. The Chinese representative recalled, among other things that both China and the Soviet Union are powers which have stated they will not use nuclear arms into space, nuclear arms cuts, and cuts in military spending -- in other words, basically, the whole program ... The same was said by Mr Singh of India, the representative of the Nonaligned Movement; and the Yugoslav representative made an interesting speech. So, there were basically two reactions to this appeal of the Socialist International to others. There was the negative American one and a positive one from all others."

Koval says: "But one can say, evidently, that the positive reaction is gaining the upper hand. All peoples, all parties -- democratic, progressive, liberal -- all of them support peace."

Zagladin answers: "At any rate, the reasonable ones, all the reasonable forces, all the forces that are thinking about the future and want that future to exist -- they all, of course, take up positions in favor of stopping the confrontation and stopping the arms race."

Koval concludes by thanking Zagladin for giving the viewers a clearer idea of the conference's work.

GENERAL

SOVIET COMMENTATOR ON FINLAND'S ROLE IN DISARMAMENT PROCESS

LD270203 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Yuriy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The new Soviet foreign political initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France are directed, apart from the United States, to others, too, although naturally it depends on their attitudes whether it is possible to realize the enormous possibilities to strengthen peace connected with these initiatives. The Soviet initiatives have been directed to a great number of states as well as to statesmen and peaceloving public circles.

Of course it is understandable that Finland, like other West European states, is concerned over the amassing of nuclear weapons in Europe, which question has gained special urgency in the past few years since the United States started deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in the Western parts of our continent. President Mauno Koivisto has said with full justification that the new missile weapons in Europe do not contribute to creating security for the peoples of Europe, but on the contrary, increase the threat to their security. Finland's concern is caused by the possibility that her airspace is violated by U.S. cruise missiles, which have been deployed in Britain, the FRG and some other NATO countries for the purpose of striking targets on Soviet territory.

Striving to contribute to a reduction of the threat of a nuclear incident of the Soviet Union has proposed a new, very significant factor for its stance on medium-range nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement separately, without linking it to the question of strategic weapons. We cannot help seeing that such a Soviet step takes into account the interest expressed in Western Europe in a reduction of the number of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the situation in Europe take into account a number of other steps in the implementation of which Finland, too, is quite clearly interested. Among these initiatives may be mentioned the extension of good-neighborness and cooperation in the political and economic as well as humanitarian fields, and the exchange of common experiences in the protection of the environment between Finland and the Soviet Union. These initiatives also include the call to safeguard the continuity of the historic process started by the Helsinki Security Conference and encompass the drafting of mutually acceptable agreements at the Stockholm Conference.

Finland, which has done much for detente in Europe as well as for the success of the Stockholm Conference, could still do much to turn the developments in a positive direction in Stockholm.

International attention has also centered on the important idea, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France, of the establishment of nuclear-weapons free zones, also in Northern Europe. The Soviet Union has confirmed that it not only supports such ideas, but is prepared to participate in giving appropriate guarantees where they are needed. Finland's initiative for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe as well as Finland's support for Sweden's proposal for the formation in central Europe of a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons are aimed in the same direction as the Soviet efforts. The Soviet Union holds the view that the formation of nuclear-free zones contributes to the freeing of the whole continent from nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The parallel efforts of the Soviet Union and Finland for creating security in Europe have made a significant contribution to European affairs. The importance of these efforts is undoubtedly growing now that real possibilities are opening up for ensuring a decisive turn in the development of events in Europe and for building a really peaceful Europe.

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CSO: 5200/1090

GENERAL

USSR'S PONOMAREV, DANISH CP DISCUSS EUROPEAN SECURITY

PM281442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] A meeting between a CPSU delegation and a Danish Communist Party [DNP] delegation has been held in the CPSU Central Committee. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, participated in the meeting from the Soviet side. DPK Chairman J. Jensen; I. Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DPK Central Committee; O. Sohn, member of the DPK Central Committee Executive Committee; and B. Groen and F. Oijen, members of the DPK Central Committee, participated from the DPK side.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on topical questions of the international situation, the world communist movement, and also interparty relations between the CPSU and the DPK.

The participants in the meeting noted that the two parties, the CPSU and the DPK, are united in their assessment of the international situation, which is characterized by the deepening of the confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace -- a confrontation which is taking place through the fault of U.S. and NATO imperialist forces, which are implementing a course aimed at building up the nuclear arms race on earth and also shifting it to space. Therefore at this time a fundamental problem of the age is to avert the threat to mankind's existence, curb the forces of militarism and war, ensure lasting peace and security for the peoples, and achieve a turnaround in world development in the direction of detente, disarmament, and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The DPK representatives spoke highly of the Soviet Union's new large-scale and constructive proposals, which open up real ways to achieve these objectives.

The participants in the meeting unanimously stressed the great contribution made by the Sofia Conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee to the efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat and to a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The two parties' representatives devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe, where, despite the measures unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union to freeze and reduce medium-range nuclear missiles, the United States is continuing the expedited buildup of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles and elaborating plans for siting binary chemical weapons on the territory of West European states. It was noted that the Soviet peace plan for Europe advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France creates a real basis for the most expedient reaching of an agreement on radically reducing medium-range nuclear means in Europe and of an all-European accommodation [unregulirovaniye] as a whole.

In the context of a solution to European security problems, note was made of the great importance of the progressive forces' struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and establish international guarantees precluding the use of nuclear weapons in this region. The CPSU delegation confirmed that the Soviet Union is prepared to take concrete steps to safeguard the security of zones free of nuclear weapons in the north of Europe.

The Danish comrades described their party's activity and its struggle in defense of working people's vital interests and democratic rights, for the consolidation of their unity of action against the rightist forces and monopolies, and for Denmark's sovereignty and political independence.

In conjunction with other political parties and organizations the Danish communists are making efforts to further boost the antiwar and antimissile movement in their country. They support the decisions adopted by the Danish parliament aimed against the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and against Reagan's "star wars" program.

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

MOSCOW CITES CHINESE PREMIER--The jubilee session of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly has closed in New York. The attention of its participants was focused on the message of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Shevardnadze's speech at the session. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, spoke at the session. He noted in particular that the peace-loving peoples and countries now face a common task of placing the arms race under control. The interests of international security and averting war demand that all the countries observe the principle of peaceful coexistence irrespective of the differences of similarities of their social systems. This is demanded by the UN Organization's Charter, said the head of the Chinese Government. [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 25 Oct 85]

CEMA SECRETARY AT UN--New York, October 28 TASS--Prevention of nuclear war, adoption of resolute measures for arms reduction and for disarmament, non-spreading of the arms race to space are the indispensable conditions of speeding up economic and social progress in the world and of easing the situation of developing countries, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Vyacheslav Sychev said at a press conference here. The delegation of the CMEA Executive Committee headed by him takes part in the work of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The implementation of concrete proposals of socialist countries on cuts in military expenditures, embarking on disarmament so that the funds saved could be used for the needs of development would be of special importance for the maintenance of peace and international security, the CMEA secretary said. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 85]

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